

LATERALLY EJECTING FLUID FLOW CONTROL SYSTEM AND METHOD

This Application is a CIP of Pending Application Serial No. 10/128,223 Filed 04/24/02 and Claims benefit of Provisional Applications No. 60/341,780 filed 12/17/01 and No. 60/404,001 Filed 08/17/02.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The disclosed invention relates to systems and methods for controlling fluid flow, and more particularly to a system comprising means for accepting fluid from a source supply, then ejecting said fluid along a non-radial laterally oriented locus substantially without any upward or downward orientation such that said fluid enters a cup with a mixing effect, but with only minimal splashing out thereof. Preferably a restriction element frame substantially bisects the cup as viewed from above and serves to control access to flow ejection control rod means which project in a plane defined thereby, and an automatic fluid ejection limiting float element control further distinguish the disclosed system. The disclosed system finds application in a methodology for the liquid feeding of animals, such as piglets.

BACKGROUND

Particularly in the last decade, supplemental feeding of piglets with a liquid feed has become increasingly popular as a supplement to, or even as a replacement to sow feeding. Supplemental feeding of piglets can be practiced in addition to sow feeding by isolating a liquid feeder away from the sow, and it has been found that with the aide of a liquid feeder piglets can be weaned as soon as two days after birth. Supplemental feeding has additionally proven to provide many other benefits

such as production of stronger, healthier piglets of increased early weight, along with a reduced death rate. Such benefits serve to produce more pounds of pork per sow.

5 There are presently cup-based liquid feeders available in the marketplace, use of which have demonstrated proven utility. Most such cup-based liquid feeders incorporate what is termed an "Edstrom" liquid feeder system. While performing the basic function required thereof, Edstrom liquid feeders demonstrate
10 inefficiencies which innovation in system design could eliminate. Said inefficiencies include:

1. When liquid feed delivery lines are under pressure, liquid feed (eg. milk), can spray upward and not become contained
15 in an associated cup. It even occurs that liquid feed is sprayed into the face of a piglet when the cup is relatively empty, and this "spray" action can:

waste liquid feed; and
20 even scare young piglets away from the liquid feeder system,

thus lowering the pressure at which a system operates would enable better results being achieved with only minimal splashing of fluid out thereof;

25 2. As piglets grow older they often become more active and some tend to "playfully" over-activate a "spray" causing liquid feeder system to the point that liquid feed is wastefully ejected beyond the cup, or fills and then wastefully overflow-spills from the
30 cup,

thus means limit access to the "spray" causing system means and prevent over activation thereof would enable achieving better results;

3. When liquid feed sits in a cup solids therein separate out and accumulate at the bottom thereof, thereby often becoming waste,

5 therefore a liquid injection means and technique for keeping solids from separating out would enable achieving better results; and

4. If liquid feed lines lose pressure, liquid feed in a cup
10 can flow back thereinto and contaminate source liquid feed,

thus including means to prevent backflow into the source would enable achieving better results.

15 The invention disclosed herein addresses the foregoing points and provides system and method improvements in the identified areas.

With the disclosed invention in mind, Patent Searching was
20 conducted. Perhaps the most relevant is Patent No. 5,456,210 to Miller which describes a watering system for poultry and the like. The system includes a deflector bell which guides water jets downward into a cup. A perceived problem with this system is that if water is ejected at high pressure it can bounce from
25 the bottom of the cup and splash vertically out of the cup. If used to feed piglets, they can be startled by either direct vertical ejection or such reflected vertical ejection. In contrast, it is noted that a substantially lateral fluid ejection would provide utility. Further, it is noted that the 210 system
30 is designed for use by poultry, which tend not to effectively mix liquid feed as they feed. Piglets, on the other hand, feed by forcing their snouts into a cup, and by said action tend to naturally keep solids in liquid in suspension.

Another Patent, No. 4,779,571 to Row describes a system which allows watering poultry which includes a cup with a raised central plateau portion that defines a cup supply hole fed from a connecting passage. A pecking tip is present, motion of which allows water passage past said cup supply hole.

Another Patent, No. 5,070,817 to Momont describes a system with a back flow preventing means. Patent 4,402,343 to Thompson et al. also describes a system with back flow preventing means therewithin.

Patent No. 4,538,791 to Wostal describes a valve mechanism for a livestock watering bowl. The valve is operated by a plunger motion.

Additional Patents which describe systems which include the presence of back-flow restricting means are:

Patent No. 4,199,000 to Edstrom Sr. et al.

Patent No. 4,282,831 to Nilsen;

Patent No. 4,187,804 to von Taschitzki;

Patent No. 4,138,967 to Tamborrino;

Patent No. 4,047,503 to Wilmont;

Patent No. 3,868,926 to Olde;

Patent No. 3,527,193 to Smith; and

Patent No. 3,505,978 to Nilsen.

As regards systems which can be activated by mechanical action to cause liquid to flow therefrom, the most relevant Patents are:

Patent No. 4,089,350 to Gustin;

Patent No. 5,003,927 to Thompson; and
Patent No. 6,003,468 to Edstrom Sr. et al.
Patent No. 3,941,094 to Nilsen Jr.

5 Additional Patents which describe functionally relevant systems
are:

Patent No. 5,510,177 to Edstrom Sr. et al.
Patent No. 5,065,700 to Cross;
Patent No. 4,416,221 to Novey;
10 Patent No. 4,370,948 to Atkins;
Patent No. 4,819,585 to Dolan et al.
Patent No. 4,320,891 to Cairns.
Patent No. 3,550,560 to Edstrom.

15 Importantly, it is particularly pointed out that no
identified Patent describes a system for providing fluid to a
cup, which as positioned/viewed in side elevation has
substantially vertically projecting side(s) and a substantially
closed bottom through which projects a means for accepting fluid,
20 which system further comprises means for ejecting fluid entered
thereinto in an essentially lateral, off radius oriented locus,
such that said fluid enters into said cup in a "swirling" manner
conducive to keeping feed mixed into liquid, and further has a
cup bisecting restriction element/frame for controlling animal
25 access. The presently disclosed invention system teaches such a
fluid flow control system that also comprises means for
preventing back-flow of fluid entered thereinto, back into a
source of said fluid and which operates at a lower fluid feed
source pressure than do conventional feeder systems.

30

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

The disclosed invention includes both system and methodology of its use. The system comprises a functional combination of a cup, a nipple housing, a rod means, and means for accepting fluid.

The cup, as viewed in side elevation, is open at the top thereof, has substantially vertically projecting side(s), and a bottom which is substantially closed except for an opening for receiving said nipple housing. Said nipple housing is preferably essentially tubular in shape and vertically projects through the bottom of said cup, in which it is secured.

The nipple housing further comprises at least first and second diameter reducing restrictions therewithin with the first thereof being positioned above the second thereof. Below each of said first and second diameter reducing restrictions there is at least one seal means. Said nipple housing further comprises at least one laterally facing hole through the essentially vertical projection thereof, at a vertical location below the vertical level of the top of said cup and above the vertical level of the bottom of said cup.

The means for accepting fluid is present in said nipple housing and comprises a hole, which hole is functionally sealed with a pressure operated back-flow preventing plug means until source fluid, provided externally, presents sufficient pressure on said pressure operated back-flow preventing plug means to effect fluid-forward entry through said hole. (It is noted that while most piglet feeder systems operate based on 30 - 40 psi, the disclosed piglet feeder system can operate at 10 - 20 psi).

The rod means is substantially of one diameter over the majority of its length, but has a substantially abrupt larger diameter near its lower aspect, and said substantially abrupt larger diameter portion has upper and lower surfaces.

5

Said rod means is positioned in said system for providing fluid to a cup such that it projects substantially vertically, upwardly out of said nipple housing through the seal means associated with the first restriction, simultaneous with the
10 upper surface of said rod means substantially abrupt larger diameter being in contact with the seal means associated with the second restriction.

In use source fluid is provided in contact with the
15 back-flow preventing plug means at a sufficient pressure, (eg. 10 - 20 PSI), to cause said back-flow preventing plug means to allow said source fluid entry into said nipple housing, wherein it contacts the lower surface of said substantially abrupt larger diameter of the lower aspect of said rod means. Further when
20 said rod means is, (by application of physical force to its upper end which projects through the seal associated with the first restriction in said nipple housing and out of said nipple housing), caused to project other than substantially vertically, said seal means associated with the second restriction is caused
25 to receive and allow fluid to pass vertically therethrough and thereafter be ejected from said at least one hole through the vertical projection of said nipple housing, said fluid being ejected substantially laterally into said cup substantially without a upward or downward component and preferably along a
30 non-radial locus which serves to cause fluid in the cup to undergo a swirling motion which keeps solids in solution. It is noted that the seal means associated with the first restriction

continues to prevent substantially all fluid from flowing essentially vertically there-past during said usage.

Another recitation of a disclosed invention system for providing fluid to a cup, provides that said cup, as presented in side elevation, has a bottom, a substantially open top and substantially vertically projecting sides. Said system further comprises means for accepting fluid projecting through the bottom of said cup, and means for ejecting said fluid into said cup along a substantially horizontally oriented locus, rather than along a substantially upward or downward oriented locus, said system having no elements present therewithin to influence fluid ejection into said cup along a locus with a generally upward or downward component. Said system is distinguished in that:

there is a restriction element frame present at least partially within said cup in a plane which substantially bisects said cup; and

the means for ejecting said fluid into said cup ejects fluid substantially laterally along a locus which is non-radially so that it approaches at an angle to a substantially vertically projecting cup side.

It is also noted that the cup can have a substantially flat lower inner surface, which the substantially vertically projecting sides meet at a substantially ninety degree angle, or said inner bottom surface can be concave upward.

A method of the disclosed invention comprises the steps of:

a) providing a system as described above;

b) making a source of fluid available to said means for accepting fluid, external to said cup; and

c) allowing animals access to said rod means;

5 such that said animals cause said rod means to be moved with the accompanying result being that fluid enters into said cup via said at least one hole through the vertical projection of said nipple housing, along a locus which is substantially laterally
10 oriented.

A presently disclosed system for providing fluid to a cup, can be more concisely described, as viewed in side elevation, as having an open top, substantially vertically projecting sides and
15 means for accepting fluid projecting through the bottom of said cup, said system including means for ejecting said fluid into said cup along a substantially laterally oriented locus. A preferred arrangement provides that the means for ejecting said fluid into said cup ejects fluid thereinto substantially
20 horizontally. Further, a preferred arrangement provides that the means for accepting fluid accepts fluid entered thereinto along a substantially vertically oriented locus.

A more detailed description provides that the means for
25 accepting fluid is incorporated into a nipple housing which further comprises a rod means situated therewithin, said rod means being accessible from atop the cup and functionally incorporated with said means for accepting fluid such that movement of said rod means causes said means for accepting fluid
30 to allow fluid to enter into said cup via said means for ejecting said fluid, again along a substantially laterally oriented locus.

Further, it is preferred that said means for accepting fluid comprises a hole, said hole being functionally sealed with a

back-flow preventing plug means until source fluid presents sufficient pressure to move said back-flow preventing plug means and allow said fluid entry through said hole.

5 Where the system for providing fluid to a cup is constructed such that said means for accepting fluid is contained within a nipple housing, it should be clear that it is the latter which directly projects substantially vertically into the cup through the otherwise closed bottom thereof. The nipple housing is then
10 positioned such that source fluid which flows past said back-flow preventing plug means, enters thereinto. Again, the nipple housing further comprises therewithin a rod means which projects from said nipple housing such that said projected rod means is made accessible at the top of said cup. Said rod means is
15 functionally incorporated with said means for accepting fluid such that movement of said rod means causes said means for accepting fluid to allow fluid to flow into said nipple housing and enter into said cup along a substantially laterally oriented locus.

20 A preferred system provides that said rod means projects from said nipple housing through a first seal means which prevents substantially all fluid from passing vertically therethrough. A lower aspect of said rod means is substantially
25 abruptly broadened in diameter, and there is a second seal means present atop said broadened lower aspect, said second seal being in contact, at an upper aspect thereof, with retaining means in said nipple housing such that when said rod means is positioned to project substantially vertically, fluid present in said nipple
30 housing therebelow can not flow upward, but such that when said rod means is caused to be moved so as to project other than substantially vertically, a flow path is opened past said broadened lower aspect of said rod means, and past said second seal means. (Note, minimal fluid flow upward might occur past

the seals in a disclosed invention system, but such is unintentional and minimal compared to that which intentionally is caused to flow upward in prior art systems).

5 Again, a disclosed invention system for providing fluid feed to a cup, basically provides that said cup, as viewed in side elevation, again has an open top, substantially vertically projecting side(s), and further comprises an opening in the bottom thereof through which means for accepting fluid project.
10 Said disclosed system further comprises means for ejecting said fluid into said cup along a substantially laterally oriented locus, as well as a rod means situated substantially within said cup. Said rod means is functionally incorporated into said means for accepting fluid such that movement of said rod means
15 causes said means for accepting fluid to allow fluid to enter into said cup along a substantially laterally oriented locus.

A method of the disclosed invention comprises the steps of:

- 20 a) providing a system as described above;
- b) making a source of fluid available to said means for accepting fluid, external to said cup; and
- 25 c) allowing animals access to said rod means;

such that said animals cause said rod means to be moved with the accompanying result being that fluid enters into said cup along a locus which is substantially laterally oriented.

30 It is to be appreciated that a presently disclosed system for providing fluid feed to a cup, which system comprises:

means for accepting fluid which project through a lower aspect

of said cup;

means for ejecting said fluid into said cup when caused to do so by movement of a rod means which is situated substantially within said cup and is functionally incorporated into said means for accepting fluid such that movement of said rod means causes said means for accepting fluid to allow fluid to enter into said cup, the amount of fluid flow caused being generally greater for a greater amount rod means movement;

can be characterized in that means for limiting the amount of motion allowable to said rod means is removably affixed thereto.

The disclosed invention can also comprise a system for providing fluid to a cup, said cup, as presented in side elevation, having a bottom, a substantially open top and substantially vertically projecting sides, said system further comprising means for accepting fluid projecting through the bottom of said cup. In said means for accepting fluid is incorporated in a nipple housing which further comprises a rod means situated therewithin, said rod means being accessible from atop said cup and functionally incorporated into said means for accepting fluid such that movement of said rod means causes said means for accepting fluid to allow fluid to enter into said cup via said means for ejecting said fluid into said cup. Importantly, an annular space between said nipple housing and said rod means therewithin is smaller at its top than it is therebeneath, and said annular space has a float therewithin such that if fluid accumulates within said cup and annular space, said float rises in said annular space and serve to automatically restrict possible rod means motion. When fluid level lowers, the float lowers an increased rod means motion is again possible.

Finally, it should be appreciated that the disclosed

invention teaches a system and methodology of its use, which, while providing liquid feed to piglets addresses and simultaneously overcomes a plurality of selections from the group:

5 prevents liquid feed, (eg. milk), from being sprayed upward and not becoming contained in an associated cup, or being sprayed into the face of a piglet when the cup is relatively empty, which action can waste liquid feed and even scare
10 young piglets away from the liquid feeder system;

provides means to prevent piglets from "playfully" over-activating a "spray" causing liquid feeder system to the point that liquid feed is wastefully ejected beyond the cup,
15 or fills and then wastefully overflow-spills from the cup;

provides means for ejecting liquid feed into a cup using a liquid injection means and technique for keeping solids from separating out;

20 provides means for preventing liquid feed in a cup from flowing back into the source thereof and contaminate source liquid feed if pressure is source lost, which pressure is maintained at below 30 psi and is preferably between 10 - 20
25 psi; and

provides means for utilizing higher than 10 - 20 psi without overfilling a cup.

30 The disclosed invention will be better understood by reference to the Detailed Description Section of this Specification, with reference to the Drawings.

SUMMARY

It is a primary purpose and/or objective of the disclosed invention to teach a fluid feeder system comprising at least one
5 selection from the group:

means for accepting fluid from a source supply and ejecting
said fluid along a substantially laterally oriented
non-radial locus such that said fluid enters a cup in a
10 manner which causes said fluid to "swirl" with the result
being that solids are kept in solution; and

a restriction element frame present at least partially within
said cup in a plane which substantially bisects said cup
15 which serves to limit access to said cup and rod means, said
rod means being substantially present within the plane of
said restriction element frame.

Stated alternatively, it is a primary purpose of the
20 disclosed invention to teach a system for accepting fluid from a
source supply, then ejecting said fluid along a substantially
non-radial laterally oriented locus substantially without
intended upward or downward orientation such that said fluid
enters a cup with a mixing effect, but with only minimal
25 splashing out thereof; said system also comprising a restriction
element frame which substantially bisects the cup and serves to
control access thereto, a rod means for controlling fluid
ejection being substantially within an access limiting plane
formed by said restriction element frame; said system finding
30 application in a methodology for the liquid feeding of animals
such as piglets.

It is another purpose and/or objective of the disclosed

invention to, in a fluid feeder system, teach means for
controlling the amount of fluid flow into a cup by motion of a
rod means, and further to control the amount of motion allowed to
said rod means by removably affixing a means for limiting rod
5 means motion thereto.

It is yet another purpose and/or objective yet of the
disclosed invention to teach a system in which fluid is entered
via means for accepting fluid projecting through the bottom of
10 said cup at a pressure of less than 30 psi, and preferably
between 10 - 20 psi.

It is another purpose and/or objective yet of the disclosed
invention to teach use of a cup with a flat bottom.
15

It is another purpose and/or objective of the disclosed
invention to teach a system and methodology of its use, which,
while providing liquid feed to piglets addresses and
simultaneously overcomes a plurality of selections from the
20 group:

prevents liquid feed, (eg. milk), from being sprayed upward
and not becoming contained in an associated cup, or being
sprayed into the face of a piglet when the cup is relatively
25 empty, which action can waste liquid feed and even scare
young piglets away from the liquid feeder system;

provides means to prevent piglets from "playfully"
over-activating a "spray" causing liquid feeder system to the
30 point that liquid feed is wastefully ejected beyond the cup,
or fills and then wastefully overflow-spills from the cup;

provides means for ejecting liquid feed into a cup using a
liquid injection means and technique for keeping solids from

separating out;

provides means for preventing liquid feed in a cup from
flowing back into the source thereof and contaminate source
liquid feed if pressure is source lost, which pressure is
maintained at below 30 psi and is preferably between 10 - 20
psi; and

provides means for utilizing higher than 10 - 20 psi without
overfilling a cup.

It is yet another purpose and/or objective of the disclosed
invention to teach a system and methodology of its use, which
system includes a reduced annular space between a nipple housing
and a rod means located therewithin over a vertical distance of
said annular space between a lower extent thereof and an upper
extent thereof, there being a float present in said annular space
which automatically adjusts rod means motion as a function of
fluid level in said annular space.

Additional purposes and/or objectives will become apparent
upon a reading of the Specification and Claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1a shows a side-elevational-cross-section view of a typical prior art fluid feeder system in which vertically oriented fluid flow is blocked unless the Rod means is moved as shown in Fig. 1b to form a flow path (FP).

Fig. 1b shows the Rod means (R) of Fig. 1a moved to provide a fluid flow path (FP).

Fig. 2, 3a 3b, 3c and 3d show side-elevational-cross-section views of various modified embodiments of the disclosed invention system.

Fig. 3e shows a "Float (FLT) which automatically restricts the Rod Means (R) motion which fluid causes it to rise in Element (E7).

Figs. 4a and 4b show cross-sectionals taken at a---a in Fig. 3d, and indicate fluid ejection along a non-radial fluid rotation-causing locus, and a radial locus respectively.

Fig. 5a shows a top perspective view of a disclosed invention system, along with indication of a piglet that can operate the Rod means (R) where it extends from the cup (C) to cause fluid feed to eject from (FOUT) holes.

Figs 5b and 5c show a cup with the access restricting element (RE) being an extension of the element (E1) shown in Fig. 3d, as applied in use.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Turning now to Fig. 1a, there is shown a typical Prior Art Fluid Feeder System. Shown are basic structural elements (A1) and (A2), and a Rod means (R) with a Substantially Abrupt Larger Diameter near its lower aspect (RLD). Also shown are a Seal Means (SM), and a Spring (S) (shown as a coil in Fig. 1a, but it is also known to use a functionally similar pliable soft mass of material), to maintain fluid sealing contact between the Substantially Abrupt Larger Diameter portion of the Rod means (R) and the Seal Means (SM). In use, when the Rod means (R) is positioned to project substantially vertically as shown, no fluid can pass from the Input (FIN) as Output (FOUT). However, when the Rod means (R) is caused to move off the shown vertical orientation, (eg. see arrows pointing to the Right or Left in Fig. 1a), as shown in Fig. 1b, the Seal Means (SM) allows fluid to pass through the Flow Path (FP), (see Fig. 1b), from input (FIN), through said Seal Means (SM), and eject substantially laterally as Fluid Out (FOUT) as identified in Fig. 1a. (It is noted at this point that, as shown in Fig 2, a primary distinction of the disclosed invention, in any of its embodiments, over prior art systems is that the output fluid is not intentionally caused to eject vertically upward or downward, but rather ejects substantially laterally, (see indicated (FOUT) in Fig. 2), through at least one (FOUT) hole. It is also noted that the holes through which flows (FOUT) can be oriented so as to direct fluid straight toward a substantially vertical cup wall, or so as to eject fluid laterally along a locus which will cause a swirling of fluid in the cup. In either case the ejection locus will be, as viewed in side elevation, substantially lateral and is not intentionally directed upward or downward. This is considered to be an important utility providing aspect of the disclosed invention.

Turning now to Fig. 2, there is shown one embodiment (LFS) of a presently disclosed invention system. Demonstrated are a Cup (C) and basic Nipple Housing (NH) structural elements (E1) (E2) (E3) (E4) (E5) and (E6). Note that structural element (E1) screws into structural element (E2), which screws into structural element (E3), and that structural element (E4) screws into structural element (E5), which screws into structural element (E6), with structural element (E6) being functionally connected to the means for providing Source Fluid (SF), which it is noted is typically at 10 - 20 PSI in the presently disclosed system, as compared to 30 - 40 PSI in known systems for performing similar functions. Note that Structural Elements (E3) and (E5) are typically the upper and lower portions of a single continuous element. It should be appreciated that an immediate distinction of the Fig. 2 system over some Prior Art is the presence of the Back-Flow Preventing Plug (BF) atop a Hole (H) through structural element (E4). Said Back-Flow Preventing Plug (BF) serves to prevent Source Fluid entered therepast back into the Source Fluid (SF), thereby preventing contamination thereof.

It is of primary importance to note that the Fig. 2 embodiment (LFS) includes a Rod means (R) and a Seal means (LSM). The Rod mean (R) is shown to be of substantially one relatively Small Diameter (SD) over the majority of its length, (see Rod means (R) inside the Cup (C)), but has a substantially abrupt larger diameter (RLD) near its lower aspect, said substantially abrupt larger diameter portion having Upper and Lower Surfaces. Said Upper Surface is shown to contact the Lower Seal Means (LSM), and a Spring Element (SE) is shown as serving to maintain said contact. (It is also noted that the Spring Element (SE) can be utilized to maintain pressure on the Back-Flow Preventing Plug (BF)). Further note that said Upper Surface of the Lower Seal Means (LSM) is shown to be secured against a Second Diameter

Restricting Means (SR) which is a part of Structural Element (E4), as combined with Structural Element (E5). With the Rod means (R) In the position shown, Source Fluid (SF) which passes through the Back-Flow Preventing Plug (BF), because it is maintained at a pressure sufficient to push the Back-Flow Preventing Plug (BF) upward, (as shown in Fig. 2), and allow Forward-Flow of Source Fluid, can not proceed past said Lower Seal Means (LSM). However, much as demonstrated by Fig. 1b, if the Rod means (R) in Fig. 2 is forced to assume other than a nominal vertical orientation, a Flow Path opens and allows Source Fluid to get past said Lower Seal Means (LSM). Again, refer to Fig. 1b to appreciate this point. The Fig. 2 system however, does not provide that such Source Fluid which proceeds past said Lower Seal Means (LSM) exit in a substantially vertically oriented direction as is the case in a Fig. 1a system, but rather, the Upper Seal Means (USM) in a Fig. 2 system prevents substantially all said Source Fluid from doing so. Note that the Rod means (R) securely passes through said Upper Seal Means (USM), and that said Upper Seal Means (USM) is maintained in a First Diameter Restricting Means (FR) formed by Structural Elements (E2) and (E3). Fig. 2 shows that the Source Fluid exits other than along a substantially horizontally oriented locus identified as (FOUT), and in fact Source Fluid (SF) which entered along a substantially vertically oriented locus (FIN), exits substantially laterally into said Cup (C) as Fluid Out (FOUT). It should be appreciated that this minimizes the splashing of fluid out of the cup.

At this point it is beneficial to note that during use the Fig. 2 system embodiment (LFS), prevents fluid feed from being sprayed upward into the air rather into a cup. This can include being sprayed into the face of a piglet that operates the Rod means (R), when the cup is relatively empty, which "spray" action wastes fluid feed, and even scares young piglets that are not

used to the cup feeder away from the fluid feeder system. Further, as piglets grow older and become more active and "playfull" they will not be tempted by the possibility of causing an upward "fluid spray", and will therefore be less likely to over activate a Fig. 2 fluid feeder system (LFS), thereby wasting fluid feed. It is also noted that in summer heat pigs learn to cool themselves by causing a spray of liquid feed into the air. As well, the Fig. 2 arrangement serves to prevent fluid feed from being wastefully ejected beyond the cup. Further, the presence of the Back-Flow Preventing Plug (BF) prevents fluid feed, (for instance, after sitting in a cup long enough so that solids therein separate out and accumulate at the bottom thereof, thereby often becoming waste), from flowing back into the Source Fluid (SF) if fluid feed lines lose pressure. This is desirable as it prevents possible contamination of the source fluid.

It is also noted that flow restriction means can be added to limit possible rod means movement and thereby limit liquid feed flow when piglets operate a presently disclosed system, (ie. piglets will cease trying if they have to work too hard to operate the liquid feed flow).

Figs. 3a, 3b, 3c and 4 show variations on the Fig. 2 (LFS) system. Note that the major differences relate to the Upper (USM) and Lower (LSM) Seal Means arrangements. Fig. 3a, for instance demonstrates use of two Seals to form the Upper Seal Means (USM). However, it is disclosed that any number of Seals can be used. The multiple seal arrangement better prevents Fluid from flowing substantially vertically therepast and undesirably eject much as does fluid in the Fig. 1b Prior Art system. Fig. 3b shows another modification of the Upper Seal Means (USM). Note that the Fig. 3a Upper Seal Means (USM) is contained in a First Diameter Restricting Means (FR) which is formed from structural elements (E1) (E2) and (E3) which are modified in

design from the analogically similar Structural Elements in Figs. 2 and 3a. Note that generally the same identifiers are used to identify elements in Figs. 2, 3a - 3d and detailed description of said Figs. 3a and 3d will therefore not be presented. The reader should re-read the description of Fig. 2 with comparative reference to Figs. 3a - 3d to appreciate what is shown therein. In that light, it must be appreciated that it is not the specific design of Structural Elements which is the focus of the disclosed invention, but rather the Ejecting Fluid Low Path, (see (FOUT)) in Fig. 2 compared to that shown in the Prior Art Fig. 1a), effected by the functional combination of Structural Elements, in combination with the presence of the Back-Flow Preventing Plug (BF) in the effective Means for Accepting Fluid.

It is specifically noted that Fig. 3c shows a flat bottom Cup (C), which can be useful in embodiments as shown in Figs. 5b and 5c, (see discussion thereof below), and indicates that the upper surface of the bottom of the Cup (C) can be located level with the Fluid output (FOUT). This arrangement directs Fluid (FOUT) flow along a locus which keeps solids in the Cup (C) in solution.

Fig. 3d requires additional description in that structural element (E1) is shown to have a Restriction Extension (RE). Figs. 5b and 5c show a cup (C) with the access Restricting Extension (RE) of element (E1) shown in Fig. 3d applied in use. Note that piglets can access the Rod means (R), continuous operation thereof is discouraged by the presence of the Restriction Extension (RE). The Restriction Extension (RE) is best described as being a Restriction Element (RE) frame substantially present within a plane which bisects the cup (C) and contains said Rod (R). Though shown as a basically triangular shape as viewed in frontal elevation, (see Fig. 3d), and thin as viewed in side elevation, (see indication thereof in

Fig. 5c), any functional shaped Restriction Element (RE) frame can be utilized, (eg. rectangular, square, diamond, oval, round etc.) and is to be considered within the scope of the Claims. Further, while shown as an extension of Structural Element (E1),
5 it is to be understood that any functional mounting of Restriction Extension (RE) frame is to be considered equivalent and within the scope of the Claims if a functional configuration as shown in Figs 5b and 5c is achieved wherein an animal can access the Rod Means (R) from a side of the Restriction element
10 (RE) and access fluid in the Cup (C) from one side of the Restriction Extension (RE) frame. (Note that a second animal, (not shown), could simultaneously access the Cup (C) from the side opposite to the side of the Restriction Extension (RE) frame on which is shown the piglet, but that many animals could not
15 simultaneously have access. The presence of the Restriction Extension (RE) frame prevents overworking of the Rod Means (R) in use both by making its access more difficult and by restricting access thereto by many animals simultaneously).

20 While, as stated, the Structural Elements (E1), (E2), (E3), (E4) and (E5) are for the most part not critical to the invention, it must be clarified that Structural Element (E1) does serve a new and novel function, in addition to providing a base for the Restriction Element (RE) frame. Said Structural Element
25 (E1) can be put into place for the purpose of restricting the allowed motion of the Rod means (R), so as to limit motion of the Rod Means (R) and resulting fluid flow. Where the internal diameter of element (E1) is of a size to provide snug fit around Rod (R), for instance, the fluid flow control operation of the
30 disclosed invention can be prevented entirely. That is, the more off-substantially vertical the Rod means (R) is pushed, generally the more fluid can flow by the substantially abrupt larger diameter (RLD) portion of Rod means (R), and through the Lower Seal Means (LSM). Reference to Fig. 1b gives insight to why this

is. The small internal diameter of the Structural Element (E1), limits the lateral motion possible by Rod means (R), thus limits the amount of fluid which can flow through said Lower Seal Means (LSM). It is noted that existing means for performing a similar function in other animal feeder systems are closed topped such that a rod therein can not extend out the top thereof. Said existing means for performing a similar function are bulkier and heavier and more difficult to carry in one's pocket, as is common practice. In use practitioners affix and remove such flow restricting means as their experience and judgement deem appropriate.

Note that where Structural Element (E1) serves primarily as a base for the Restriction Element (RE) frame as in Fig. 3d, the internal diameter of the hole through which Rod Means (R) projects can be of any desired functional dimension. In fact two Structural Elements (E1) can actually be provided, one as shown in Figs 3a and 3b with a small inner diameter hole therethrough for use in limiting Rod Means (R) motion, and one as shown in Fig. 3d with a larger hole therethrough for use in providing a mounting base for the Restriction Element (RE) frame during feeding periods when Rod Means (R) motion is not to be prevented. Also, note that Structural Element (E1) can be extended in width where it sits atop Structural Element (E3).

Fig. 3e shows a "Float (FLT) which automatically restricts the Rod Means (R) motion which fluid causes it to rise in Element (E7). It is noted that said Float (FLT) is made from a material with is buoyant in a Fluid utilized. When the Float (FLT) is located as shown it will have negligible effect on the Rod Means (R) motion, but as it rises upward in Element (E7) its shape will cause it to have two steps of Rod Means (R) motion restricting influence. It is also noted that the Fluid will enter the central region of Element (E7) mostly from atop when its level

risers above the top of said Element (E7), but that in a practical sense some Fluid can also seep past the Upper Seal Means (USM). Fig. 3e shows the disclosed invention can also comprise a stepped inner diameter nipple housing which comprises the rod means
5 situated therewithin. The Annular Space is shown to be smaller at the upper location (AR1) than it is at a lower position (AR2), such that float (FLT) rising will serve to automatically restrict possible rod means motion. When fluid level lowers the float lowers and increased rod means motion is again possible. It is
10 noted that the "stepped" change in Annular space is not required and a gradual taper can be utilized as well, which gradual taper provides an effective smaller annular space at the top thereof.

Figs. 4a and 4b show cross-sectionals taken at a---a in
15 Figs. 2, 3a, 3b, 3c and 3d and indicate fluid ejection (FOUT) along three non-radial, fluid rotation-causing loci, and along three radial loci, respectively. That is to say the means for ejecting said fluid into said cup ejects fluid (FOUT) substantially laterally along a locus selected from the group
20 consisting of:

radially so as to directly approach a substantially vertically projecting cup side; and

25 non-radially so that it approaches at an angle to a substantially vertically projecting cup side.

Again, for emphasis, the ejected fluid (FOUT) is shown to follow a non-radial locus in Fig. 4a so that it approaches at an angle
30 to a substantially vertically projecting cup (C) side. This is in contrast to the radial locus in Fig. 4b which causes fluid to so as to directly approach a substantially vertically projecting cup (C) side. While the Fig. 4b embodiment is unknown in the art, the Fig. 4a embodiment is believed to be very new, novel and

non-obvious and is preferred as being useful in that it imparts a rotation motion to fluid in the cup which helps keep solids from settling out thereof during use.

5 Fig. 5a shows a top perspective view of a disclosed invention system, along with indication of a piglet that can operate the Rod means (R) to cause fluid feed to eject from shown (FOUT) holes. Note that any number of (FOUT) holes can be present, but the preferred design utilizes three (3) as in Figs. 4a and 4b, to
10 six (6) as indicated in Fig. 5a.

 Again, it should be appreciated that Structural Elements (E3) and (E5) are typically, though not necessarily, the upper and lower portions of a single continuous element which has
15 (FOUT) holes present in the vertical projection of said nipple housing, (at vertical location(s) below the vertical level of the top of said cup and above the vertical level of the bottom of said cup, in the context of the system shown in Fig. 2.

20 A disclosed invention system for providing fluid to a cup can then be described as comprising:

 a cup (C);
 a nipple housing (NH);
25 a rod means (R); and
 means for accepting fluid (E6);
 a restriction element (RE) frame;

30 said nipple housing (NH) being located substantially within said cup (C) and comprising structural elements (E1) (E2) (E3) (E4) (E5) and (E6), said structural element (E1) being secured into structural element (E2) from atop thereof, which structural element (E2) is secured into structural element (E3) from atop thereof, and said structural element (E4) being secured into

structural element (E5) from beneath thereof, said structural element (E5) being secured into structural element (E6) from atop thereof, and said structural element (E6) being the means for accepting fluid and functionally connected to the means for providing Source Fluid (SF). Said structural elements (E3) and (E5) are preferably the upper and lower portions of a functionally single continuous element. Said nipple housing has a first diameter restricting means (FR) formed by at least one of the Structural Elements (E2) and (E3) and a second diameter restricting means (SR) which is a formed by at least one of said the Structural Elements (E4) and (E5). Said structural element (E4) has a hole (H) present therein positioned to directly contact source fluid (SF), said hole (H) having a back-flow preventing plug (BF) removably present therewithin. (Note that back-flow preventing plug (BF) can be absent to allow pumping fluid easily through said system into the cup). Said rod means (R) is of substantially one relatively small diameter (SD) over the majority of its length, but has a substantially abrupt larger diameter (RLD) near its lower aspect, said substantially abrupt larger diameter portion has upper and lower surfaces, said upper surface being positioned in said nipple housing (NH) so that it contacts a lower seal means (LSM) caused to be present at said second diameter restricting means. The substantially relatively small diameter (SD) end of said rod means (R) extends out of said cup (C) and is accessible for application of orientation changing pressure thereto. A spring element (SE) is present between said lower surface of said substantially abrupt larger diameter (RLD) and said back-flow preventing plug (BF), said spring element (SE) serves to maintain said contact between the upper surface of said substantially abrupt larger diameter (RLD) of said rod means (R) and a lower surface of said lower seal means (LSM), and simultaneously to maintain source fluid flow preventing position maintaining pressure on the back-flow preventing plug (BF). (Note if the back-flow preventing plug (BF) is not present the

spring element (SE) exerts force on the structural element (E4) rather than thereon). An upper surface of the lower seal means (LSM) is secured against said second diameter restricting means (SR) which is a part of at least one of the structural elements (E2) and (E3). Said rod means (R) is normally oriented to prevent forward-flow of source fluid past said lower seal means (LSM), but is movable so as to assume a position which allows a flow path to open between the upper surface of said substantially abrupt larger diameter (RLD) of said rod means (R) and said lower surface of said lower seal means (LSM) through which flow path source fluid (SF) can flow and be ejected laterally through laterally oriented holes in structural element (E3). Said rod means also passes through an upper seal (USM) present at said first diameter restricting means (FR), which upper seal means (USM) prevents substantially all said source fluid (SF) from passing therethrough. Said upper seal means (USM) is maintained in said first diameter restricting means (FR) which is formed by at least one of the structural elements (E2) and (E3). In use when the portion of said substantially relatively small diameter (SD) end of said rod means (R) which extends out of said cup (C) is caused to be moved from its normal orientation, source fluid (SF) proceeds along an substantially vertically oriented locus past said lower seal means (LSM), and exits substantially laterally into said Cup (C) as Fluid Out (FOUT);

said system being further distinguished in that:

said restriction element (RE) frame is present at least partially within said cup in a plane which substantially contains said rod means and substantially bisects said cup, said restriction element (RE) frame being a continuation of structural element (E1) and comprising upwardly oriented projections to both the right and left as viewed in elevation.

It is also specifically noted that the terminology "fluid" has been used in this Specification. Typically this should be interpreted to mean conventional "liquid" animal feed, however, the terminology "fluid" is to be understood to include any material which flows sufficiently to be processed by a disclosed invention system.

It is also to be understood that the terminology "substantially tubular" or "essentially tubular" is not to be interpreted to require that an element so described have a circular cross-sectional shape, but rather only that the element so described can perform a transport function of a fluid over some distance, said fluid being substantially confined within said element. In that same light the terminology "side(s)" is used in this Specification to mean that the identified element can have any functional number of sides or can be circular etc.

It is also noted that the language "said system being characterized by having a restriction element frame at least partially within said cup in a plane which substantially bisects said cup, said rod means being projected substantially within the plane of said restriction element frame", and the like is to be interpreted to mean that said rod means direction of projection is at an angle of less than about ± 10 degrees with respect to the plane of the restriction element frame.

It is also to be appreciated that the language "a system for providing fluid to a cup, said cup, as presented in side elevation, having a bottom, a substantially open top and substantially vertically projecting sides", does not require that the sides be absolutely vertically projecting at all locations along the length thereof, but rather it is to be considered that some curvature, especially near intersection with the bottom of

the cup, can be present.

Further, it is noted that the effect of gravity on the trajectory locus of fluid ejected at 20 psi into the cup (C) is negligible over the cup (C) dimensions, thus fluid ejected substantially laterally is not noticeably deflected downward thereby even if fluid ejection is above the upper surface of the top of the cup. It is also noted that utility is derived from the fact that solids in liquid feed have a tendency to separate out and deposit as a sludge in the bottom of fluid in a cup, and that entering liquid feed laterally into a cup tends to keep said sludge mixed into suspension.

Finally, it is specifically stated that Patentability is believed found in the combination of a means for accepting fluid which projects through the bottom of said cup (C) and means for ejecting said fluid into said cup along a non-radial substantially laterally oriented locus. This is believed to be particularly true where:

the means for accepting fluid comprises a Rod means (R) which is functionally incorporated into a nipple housing (NH), and where said Rod means (R) is substantially present in the plane of a Restriction Extension (RE) frame, which plane functionally substantially bisects the cup (C), as it is viewed from atop;

and/or

where a "float" is present inside the nipple housing (NH) which serves to automatically limit Rod means (R) motion, and hence the effecting of fluid flow, when ejected fluid level rises in said cup (C) and inside said nipple housing (NH). Further, the "float" and annular space in which it is present can be of any functional shape.

Having hereby disclosed the subject matter of the present invention, it should be obvious that many modifications, substitutions, and variations of the present invention are possible in view of the teachings. It is therefore to be understood that the invention may be practiced other than as specifically described, and should be limited in its breadth and scope only by the Claims.

10

15

20

25

30